

Reagan seeks support for MX plan

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan Saturday called for support for his plan to build the 10-warhead MX missile and a smaller single-warhead missile which he said was the best way to reach arms reduction agreements with the Soviet Union. The president said the two types of missile would help the U.S. keep the peace and show the Soviet Union it could not gain nuclear superiority. This would convince it that mutual arms cuts were in the interest of all, he said. Speaking in his weekly radio broadcast, taped Friday in Washington, Mr. Reagan said supporters of a nuclear freeze ignored a basic lesson of history—"tyrants are tempted by weakness; and peace and freedom can only be preserved by strength." Congress is debating approval of funding for the MXs and development of a new so-called "Midgetman" missile.

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Dutch team meets Hassan Ibrahim

AMMAN (J.T.) — A visiting delegation from the Dutch People's Party for Freedom and Democracy met here Saturday with Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Hassan Ibrahim who briefed its members on Jordan's views on the establishment of a just and comprehensive Middle East peace. Mr. Ibrahim also spoke about Israel's "repressive measures against Arab citizens in the occupied Arab territories and its drive to suppress their freedom and confiscate their land to establish settlements," the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said.

3 Israelis hurt in Sidon attack

SIDON, Lebanon (R) — Three Israeli soldiers were wounded when their jeep was rocked by a hand grenade while escorting an Israeli military convoy through Sidon Friday night, eyewitnesses and Lebanese security sources said.

Algerian premier ends Iranian visit

LONDON (R) — Algerian Prime Minister Mohammed Benyahia Abdellah, whose country has been playing an active role in trying to end the Iran-Iraq war, left Tehran Friday night after a three-day visit, the Iranian news agency IRNA reported. The agency, monitored in London, said Mr. Abdellah had had political and economic talks with Iranian leaders, including President Ali Khamenei and Prime Minister Hosseini Mousavi.

Tunis receives Reagan message

TUNIS (R) — Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba Saturday received a message from President Reagan, the Tunisian news agency reported without giving details of its contents. The message was handed to him by Gen. Vernon Walters, who arrived in Tunis Friday night.

Bourguiba to send message to Assad

TUNIS (R) — Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid Essebsi will soon visit Syria to hand a message from President Habib Bourguiba to Syrian President Hafez Al Assad, the Tunisian news agency reported without further details.

French medical students end strike

PARIS (R) — French medical students have voted to end a three-month-old strike which has seen spectacular nationwide protests against educational reforms. In the Normandy city of Rouen Friday night the students voted to accept government concessions and return to work next week.

E. Germans attack W. German aircraft

KASSEL, West Germany (R) — East German helicopter gunships fired on a West German light aircraft flown by an unidentified pilot into Communist airspace Saturday police said here.

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Habib: U.S., Egypt want total pullout from Lebanon

CAIRO (R) — U.S. special Middle East envoy Philip Habib had talks with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak Saturday and said both Egypt and the U.S. wanted to see all foreign forces withdraw from Lebanon.

After 90 minutes with Mr. Habib, Mr. Habib told reporters: "I must say that Egypt, like the U.S. and others in this part of the world, are dedicated to the restoration of total Lebanese integrity and sovereignty."

The presence of foreign troops prevented Lebanon from exercising sovereignty over its territory, he added.

Mr. Habib, who arrived here Friday from Saudi Arabia, said he was optimistic about his talks there.

"I am always kind of optimistic... I think it is recognised throughout this part of the world that it is important that external forces should leave Lebanon," he said in reply to a question on the outcome of his talks in Saudi Arabia.

He described the recently signed Lebanon-Israeli troop withdrawal agreement as a first step towards a total withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon, Egypt shared this view, he said.

Mr. Habib flew to Israel after his talks in Cairo. He made no comment to reporters on arrival at Ben-Gurion airport near Tel Aviv.

Syria, which holds the key to implementation of the U.S.-negotiated accord, has rejected the agreement on the grounds that it gives Israel gains from its invasion of Lebanon and allows Israeli troops to enter the south on joint patrols.

Both Lebanon and Syria are now engaged in a flurry of diplomatic campaigning to rally support in the Arab World for their opposing stands.

While Lebanese envoys were holding talks with Egyptian and Iraqi leaders, Syrian Information Minister Ahmad Iskander flew to Saudi Arabia Saturday to explain his country's views.

After meeting President Mubarak earlier Saturday, Lebanese envoy Abdul Rahman Al Sulh told reporters there could be further talks with Damascus.

The American envoy, asked if he might go to Syria to discuss the

TASS condemns killing of nuns in Jerusalem

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet news agency TASS Saturday condemned the murder of two Russian nuns in Jerusalem as an atrocity and said Israeli authorities were to blame.

Commenting on a report that the women were found stabbed to death near their convent Friday, TASS said the killings followed severe vandalism against the Russian Orthodox Church in Jerusalem which had shown it was not protected properly.

The criminal attacks on the Russian church are a continuation of the acts of vandalism being staged by Zionists with the connivance of the Israeli authorities, TASS said.

The State Department said Friday the timing of the formal notification to Congress of the aircraft sale was related to Israel's

(Continued on page 3)

Mitterrand prepares for Williamsburg

PARIS (R) — French President Francois Mitterrand plans to meet the country's major political leaders next week to prepare a united French stand for the Western economic summit starting May 24 in Williamsburg, Virginia.

On Thursday, the Socialist leader will hold talks with former President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of the centrist UDF grouping for the first time since he defeated him in elections two years ago.

Press commentators say Mr. Mitterrand is anxious not be regarded by his counterparts at the summit, which lasts until May 30.



DISASTROUS BLAST: An ambulance attendant tries to save the life of a dying man as others lie dying after a bomb blast Friday at the

South African Air Force headquarters in Pretoria

(Story on page 8)

Canadian delegation voices concern over Israeli policies

AMMAN (J.T.) — A group of Canadian parliamentarians, currently visiting Jordan, have expressed their concern over Israel's expansionist policies in the occupied Arab lands, its establishment of settlements there and its invasion of Lebanon. Speaking at a meeting here Saturday with National Consultative Council (NCC) Speaker Suleiman Arar, the delegation's leader, Robert Corbett, also said that Is-

rael's policies in the region indicate that it is not interested in the establishment of peace.

Despite Canada's close relationships with the United States, the Canadian people and members of parliament often express their views vis-a-vis American policy which "we often consider as contradictory to the principles of establishing a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East, especially when the U.S.

extends support to Israel despite its full awareness of its expansionist policies in the region at the expense of other nations," Mr. Corbett said.

"Canada fully realises the dangers threatening the region due to Israel's violations of U.N. resolutions and appreciates Jordan's sacrifices and relentless efforts for bringing about a just settlement for the Palestinian problem," Mr. Corbett added.

During the meeting with the Canadians, NCC Speaker Arar appealed for Western support for the just Arab cause and called for an understanding by world nations of the dangers threatening world peace. "This danger, Mr. Arar said, stems from the practices and policies of a U.N. member nation (Israel), which is intent on expelling Palestinian people from their own homeland and denying their rights, and which continues

to occupy parts of Arab countries' territory."

Mr. Arar explained Jordan's views towards the Middle East conflict, and later participated in a general discussion between the Canadian delegation and NCC members.

The Canadian delegation, which leaves Jordan on Friday, is expected to hold talks with other Jordanian officials.

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JORDAN NEWS

AULT chief returns from Tunis
AMMAN (Petra) — Secretary-General of the Arab Union of Land Transport (AULT) Abdullah Al Dmour returned to Amman Saturday after participating in the coordination meetings between Arab League related organisations and associations held in Tunis. Mr. Dmour also visited Algeria and held consultations with Algerian transport companies, which he invited to join AULT.

Mr. Dmour said the Algerian response was positive and encouraging towards realising AULT's aspirations and goals, and added that AULT is hoped to embrace member companies from all Arab countries, which is a significant step forward on the path to Arab economic integration.

Students visit news office

AMMAN (Petra) — Eighty students from the Community College Saturday visited the Jordanian News Agency, Petra and were briefed on its activities. The students also toured the Petra's sections and were shown the various transmitters and other equipment used in relaying and receiving news.

30 factories to be built in Zarqa

ZARQA (Petra) — A total of 30 new factories will be established at the Zarqa Free Zone's first and second stages, according to Mr. Falah Al Oudah the free zone district governor. He said that these industries will be financed by local, regional and foreign funds and will employ thousands of Jordanian workers.

The second stage of the Free Zone project is expected to be completed by the end of September, Mr. Qudah said. The project, set up on a 500 dunum land is expected to cost JD 3 million and will contain industrial and trade centres with a free shopping sector for buying and selling cars. Mr. Qudah added.

Tal attends chess tournament

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Education Sa'id Al Tal attended the finals of the third annual chess tournament for school students organised by the Directorate of Educational Activities at the Samir Al Rifai school hall Saturday. Teams representing the three educational stages (elementary, preparatory and secondary schools) in Jordan took part in the competition. Dr. Tal distributed prizes for the winners at the end of the tournament.

Jordan's phosphate exports increase

AQABA (Petra) — A statistical bulletin issued by the Aqaba Port Authority reveals that products exported via Aqaba last March weighed 99,630 tonnes of which 99,650 tonnes were Jordanian phosphates, against 92,711 tonnes of which 98,979 tonnes of phosphates in March of 1982.

It said that Jordanian imports through Aqaba in March this year amounted to 1,750,013 tonnes against 1,875,680 tonnes in March 1982.

Passenger ships that docked at Aqaba in March this year were 160 against 95 in the same month of last year, it said.

Syria campaigns against pullout pact

(Continued from page 1)

on Syria from Washington would only increase its rejection of the agreement and make it more impossible on wrecking the deal.

On a related issue, Damascus Radio said Saturday the Reagan administration had revealed its true stand against the Arabs by its decision to lift an embargo on the sale of warplanes to Israel.

"The U.S. administration has

ripped up the disguise by which it tried to conceal its anti-Arab and anti-peace stand and its full responsibility for Israel's wars and occupation of Lebanon and Arab lands," the radio said in a commentary.

Through its new aggressive stand, the U.S. has removed from the hands of its friends... any prospect of preaching a role of mediation or arbitration for the U.S."

President Reagan on Friday notified Congress that he was likely to

U.S. to use Ras Banas despite breakoff in talks

(Continued from page 1)

the Red Sea base of Ras Banas in a military threat to the Gulf.

He said Egyptian law barred an American plan which had been under discussion to have the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers perform the work of upgrading landing strips and other facilities at the base.

As a result, he said, U.S.-Egyptian technical talks were ended and Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger withdrew a request for Congress to allocate \$36 million for the project.

"The Egyptians are going to fund it. They will improve the base," he said, adding that they would seek technical advice from the United States.

In Cairo, Defence Ministry sources said Egyptian officials had acted on the principle of preserving Egypt's sovereignty in talks on the base. "We don't agree

to the establishment of foreign bases but we just offer military facilities."

U.S. officials denied Egyptian resistance to U.S. demands for control over Ras Banas was involved in the decision to break off the technical talks.

"Control of the base has never been an issue," one said. The U.S. wanted, and expected to receive, only permission to use Ras Banas temporarily for a time of a regional emergency, he said.

"There is no impasse," he said, although there was one for a time with Washington insisting it must do the work at Ras Banas if U.S. funds were used and Egypt refused to agree.

The base, which American forces have used for military exercises, is one of several in the region that the United States would use if Gulf oilfields or friendly nations came under attack.

Other agreements cover access to air and naval facilities in Oman, Somalia and Kenya, and in most

cases the U.S. has paid for and supervised work to improve these bases to permit their use by big cargo planes.

The officials denied reports that the U.S. would seek alternatives to Ras Banas in Oman, Greece, Turkey or Saudi Arabia.

They noted that Saudi Arabia has resisted any suggestion of U.S. access agreements. Greece is engaged in hard bargaining over renewed rights to existing American bases, and Turkey says its bases can be used only for the defence of Europe, not in connection with Middle East or Gulf crises.

As for Oman, it is right on the Gulf and thus not suitable to replace Ras Banas as a rear staging area, they said.

The officials expect the Egyptians now will seek funds elsewhere, perhaps from Saudi Arabia or other oil-producing Gulf nations, to pay for improving the runways and building fuel storage tanks, docks and troop barracks at Ras Banas.

Mitterrand prepares for Williamsburg

(Continued from page 1)

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, who earlier refused two invitations to meet Mr. Mitterrand at the Elysee Palace, threw his weight behind the government position on currency stability in newspaper articles published in Europe this week.

Khartoum accuses Libya of subversion in Chad

(Continued from page 1)

Eya-Largeau into the seat of a government led by Mr. Oueddei who has been living in Libya since his defeat and escape from Chad.

According to the agency, the official said Libya's latest activities in Chad were designed to

disrupt a summit conference of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) scheduled for Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, next month.

"Libya plans to occupy the town (Eya-Largeau) before the summit convenes," the official added. Sudan and some other African

countries have repeatedly accused the government of Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qadhafi of stirring up trouble in neighbouring states.

In Cairo, an Egyptian Foreign Ministry statement warned what it termed a "power which has consistently conspired against Chad."

Iraq accuses Iran of shelling border town

(Continued from page 1)

speed to sound just above surface level.

Several British ships were sunk by Exocets launched from Argentine aircraft during last year's war over the Falkland Islands in

the South Atlantic.

Oil has been pouring from the damaged Iranian wells since early March, but political wrangling has so far blocked agreement on capping them and clearing up the oil slick polluting Gulf waters.

Mr. Taheri earlier told a news conference two of the wells were pouring oil at the rate of about 8,000 barrels per day (bpd), but the wells were on fire suggesting much of the oil might be burning away.

The third well was pouring 2,000 bpd into the sea, he said.



A part of the Independence and Army Day celebrations at the Mahatta Reformatory and Rehabilitation Centre Saturday. (Petra photo)

Mahatta inmates celebrate Independence and Army Day

AMMAN (Petra) — The Reformatory and Rehabilitation Centre at Mahatta staged a variety show on Saturday to entertain the inmates as part of Jordan's Independence and Army Day (on May 23) celebrations.

Bands and singers from Radio Jordan and Jordan Television took part in the show during which several speeches were made and inmates presented *dabkeh* national dances and songs.

The variety show was attended by the prison director, the director of the centre and other officials.

In Karak, the anniversary was observed Saturday with a procession in the city streets by scouts and other youths carrying with banners and posters bearing national slogans.

Karak Governor Shawkat Jaradat opened an exhibition at the

ancient Karak Castle, which displays educational aids, folkloric costumes and antiquities. The ministry of education, the General Union of Voluntary Societies, the Department of Tourism and Antiquities and Youth Centres in Karak jointly organised the exhibition which will remain open for three days.

At Rabieh in Karak Governorate a three day agricultural exhibition was also opened Saturday on the occasion. Other celebrations include a ceremony and a cultural season to be opened at the Hazzat Al Majali Hall in Karak, and sports events and athletic displays will be organised on Monday.

Alia opens exhibition

AMMAN (Petra) — Her Royal Highness Princess Alia, daughter of His Majesty King Hussein opened at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel Saturday evening an exhibition of photographs by Turkish artist Osman Alkuz. On display are 48 photos depicting aspects of Turkish life and natural scenery. The opening ceremony was attended by invited guests and art lovers.



Petra photo

Civil status dept. to issue new identity cards

AMMAN (Petra) — The civil status department Saturday announced that it will start issuing new identity cards for all citizens in the coming week. The new three-section card will replace the existing white card which had been in use for the past 10 years.

According to Mr. Kayed, WSC will shortly award a tender for the project to a local firm. At the meeting the two officials discussed supplying water to a number of villages in Jerash District and agreed to set up a team of WSC engineers to conduct a preliminary study prior to the implementation of the project. WSC officials and several Jerash residents attended the meeting.

Cypress Gardens to participate in 10th Aqaba annual ski festival

By Ara Voskian
Special to the Jordan Times

AQUAMARINA Hotel Club, which specialises in water sports.

This year's festival will feature the famous Cypress Gardens Show from Florida, USA, who will perform skiing shows which will include trick skiing, aqua ballet, swivel ballet, human pyramid and many other displays.

According to Ms. Khoury the 4-member Cypress Gardens' team will give a daily performance for one hour and a half all through the five-day festival which will start at 11:30 a.m. on Wednesday May 25. The team, which is expected to arrive on Monday, May 23, will be hosted by Amman Marriott Hotel during their one-day stay in Amman.

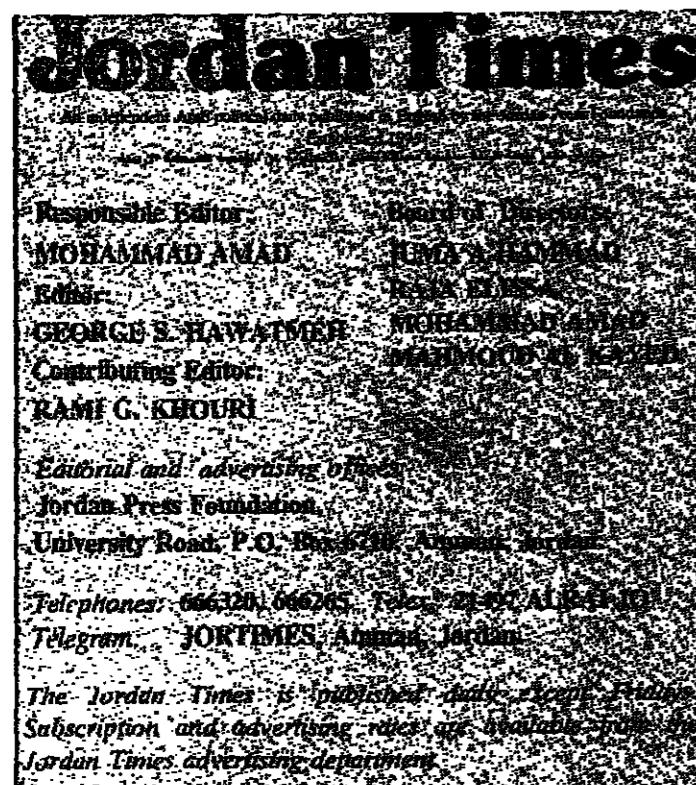
"The ministry arranged a programme for the American team to visit Petra, Wadi Rum and other touristic sites on their way to Aqaba where they will stay at the Aquamarina Hotel Club," Ms. Khoury said.

The team will also visit the Dead Sea and Jerash on May 30 before their departure to Beirut.



CYPRESS GARDENS, Florida — Cypress Gardens' Aquamaid Nancy Lynde (left) and Michele Neighbour combination doubles with Champions

Paul Merrill and Kevin Gunther during a Water Ski Revue performance on Lake Eloise.



U.S. power over world events is just an illusion

By Ian Davidson

LONDON — One of the difficulties facing the American super-power is that many people abroad, and even more at home, tend to assume that it must be capable of taking effective action to influence events around the world.

This assumption is especially strong where successive administrations have publicly identified America's national interest with affairs in country A or B. But sometimes it can lead to the most frightful trouble, first and foremost for the U.S. itself.

President Nixon was burdened with this assumption for many years in Vietnam. President Rea-

gan suffers from similar affliction in the case of Central America. President Carter was under equal pressure in the case of the Iranian revolution and the fall of the Shah.

But what is striking about Zbigniew Brzezinski's account of his four-year stint as national security adviser is that President Carter's closest counsellor on foreign policy steadily believed, and continued to argue, that the U.S. ought to have been able to "do something" about the disintegration of the Shah's regime.

The assumption that power must be translatable into effective action is not just fodder for the American electorate: it can also be firmly held and forcibly expounded, even by a man as intelli-

gent and well-read as Brzezinski, in the inner sanctums of government. We should not be surprised if it is also held by others who are much less intelligent and much less well informed.

In the event, of course, the U.S. "did" nothing, except of a declaratory nature. Brzezinski asked the Pentagon to make contingency plans for deploying U.S. forces in southern Iran to protect the oil fields, if necessary, and suggested (after the departure of the Shah) putting the 82nd airborne division on alert. But Brzezinski's was not the only voice in the kitchen cabinet: Cyrus Vance and the counter-culture at the State Department consistently argued for a lower U.S. profile, and the net

result was lots of talk but little action, apart from repeated assurances to the Shah that Washington was, in some sense, behind him.

The talk was hampered by ignorance. Policy-makers in Washington had long had good contacts with the Shah and with the Iranian military. But when Brzezinski tried to find out a little more about the rest of the Iranian political scene, after the disturbances burst like a clap of thunder in the summer of 1978, he discovered that the CIA knew nothing that was worth relating.

Repeatedly, the policy-makers toyed with the idea of promoting a military coup in Iran to stem the tide of popular revolt. Brzezinski

seems to have believed that Washington could promote a coup simply by making the right kind of "signal." It was left to President Carter to point out that Washington was unable to identify the required leader for such a coup.

In any case, the natural discordance between the views of Vance and Brzezinski was exacerbated by the hectic pressure of foreign policy making — what Brzezinski calls the "overloaded circuits." The Iranian revolution competed for Washington's attention with Camp David, with the SALT nuclear weapons negotiations with the Soviet Union, as well as with controversy over the defence budget.

Today the story is similar: Cen-

tral America is competing with the aftermath of the Lebanon invasion, with new nuclear weapons negotiations, with alliance quarrels over trade, and with controversy over the defence budget.

The odd thing is that, after vigorously defending his penchant for activism throughout the Iran episode, Brzezinski concludes rather lamely: "Rapid modernisation of a very traditional society breeds its own instabilities and revolutionary dynamics... U.S. policies could not and did not provide effective remedies."

Now, under Ronald Reagan, the activist illusion is once more alive and well.

— Financial Times news feature

Trapping Arab politics

THE ISRAELI government might have been reluctant to accept and sign the agreement with Lebanon on troop withdrawals if Prime Minister Begin thought Syria would also go along and accept the terms of the accord as they are.

There are two reasons to support this scenario. First, the Knesset (Israeli parliament) would have made it virtually impossible for Begin to boast of any gains from the agreement if the Syrians liked—or, to be more accurate, did not oppose—it. Second, Begin's failure to ratify the accord would have incurred the wrath of the United States, and, at the same time, pleased the Syrians. Of course, there are other reasons why Israel went for some accord with the Lebanese, like intolerable Israeli casualties in Lebanon and internal and external pressures on the Begin government to get out of Lebanon; but the single most important element in the Israeli thinking about reaching the accord must have been that of transforming the widely publicised U.S.-Israel disagreement over Lebanon into an American-Soviet confrontation by proxy over the SA-5 missiles in Syria.

If this truly was Israeli thinking, Israel's latest attempt to trap Arab—but especially Syrian—politics has no doubt succeeded. Otherwise, why would the Reagan administration insist on linking the release of 75 F-16 fighter-bombers to Israel to what the State Department likes to call heightened concern about the Soviet challenge in the Middle East right at this time?

Granted, perhaps even if Syria showed positive interest in the Lebanon-Israel accord, the U.S. would still go ahead with releasing the planes to Israel, as Washington has apparently found it very easy during the past several days to reaffirm the long-term U.S. commitment to maintain the Zionist state's qualitative military edge over the Arabs. But, the question now is, what good has the Syrian rejection of the agreement brought to Arab politics when the U.S. has at least convinced itself that releasing the planes to Israel is only legitimate in view of the so-called Soviet build-up in Syria? And is there merit in Arabs continuing to play the Israeli game of politics with the U.S., through voluntary political misjudgments on the part of Syrians and some other Arabs?

Damascus might look at the whole game differently. It usually does. But until the Syrian leaders could convince the world otherwise, their rejection of everything would still overshadow the real threats facing them and us. Isn't it sad?

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Don't leave the weapon in Israeli hands

THE mystery that overwhelms the Arab situation following the signing of the U.S.-sponsored accord on troop withdrawal from Lebanon has become a background for increasing Arab disagreement. Lebanon is trying very hard to rally Arab support for the accord, while Syria is focusing on Arabs to oppose it. The accord has become a subject matter for intensifying Arab differences instead of acting as a beginning to a new Arab effort for solving the Palestinian problem. Such a situation is immensely desired by Israel, which has invariably manipulated Arab differences to achieve its aggressive schemes. Hence, it is a national duty of the Arabs to help bridge the Syrian-Lebanese gap instead of widening it. The accord should not become a weapon in Israel's hand to further torment Arab ranks.

It is not easy to tell what the outcome of a Syrian-Lebanese dialogue will be, but it is an approach that should be given full opportunity to develop. The state of ambiguity that wraps up the region has been discreetly built up, and the Arab citizen is made to lose confidence in the future as well as mistrust his leadership. Israel's aim is not only usurping Arab land and render its people homeless, but also frustrating the Arab masses and making them lose faith in a peaceful and prosperous future. This needs to be faced courageously and responsibly by the Arab leaderships.

Al Dustour: What for this two-prong policy?

U.S. President Ronald Reagan has lifted the ban on delivery of seventy-five F-16 fighters, which had been imposed following the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin commented that the lifting did not surprise him, but who on earth has the U.S. administration's decision surprised? It is the natural state of things that the U.S.-Israeli pact can never allow any ban or suspension of aid last. No form of support, military or economic, can be imagined to be withheld from Israel by the U.S. Nonetheless, if the U.S. administration has seen that Israel's aggression on Lebanon had deserved embargo, would it not be more logical that Israel's more than fifteen years occupation of the West Bank, Gaza and the Golan Heights, all subject to annexation, be responded "responsibly" by the U.S. administration? Is there a difference between some invasion and another, and what makes some invasion worthy of capturing U.S. concern while others do not?

We have invariably stressed that only a comprehensive and just peace can last, and the U.S. to refrain from dealing with the crux of the Middle East conflict -- the Palestinian problem, only means that the region will continuously be a source of world tensions and a bid of hostilities. If the U.S. Defense Department thinks that the F-16s to be sent to Israel are for defensive purposes, then -- reviewing Israel's aggressive conduct -- what in the world can be an offensive weapon? Israel has never been on the defensive, regardless of press and media reports, but has invariably been the aggressor.

Sawt Al Shaab: U.S. forgets peace, believes in Israeli military strength

THE only constant element in U.S. Middle East policy seems to be the American commitment to support Israel and guarantee its military superiority in the region, regardless of its aggressive policies and its violation of the simplest rules of human rights and international legitimacy. Such a consideration, over-feeding the Israeli war machine, has obviously been given priority over the peace drive, adopted by the U.S. administration itself. The whole world voiced out its condemnation of Israel's invasion of Lebanon, while the U.S. simply responded to the inhuman invasion by allocating some \$365 million in aid, in addition to the previously granted \$2,350 million. What a reward!

No concrete results expected at Western summit

By Sidney Weiland

Reuter

LONDON — Western leaders are preparing for a summit that may steer clear of controversy but seems unlikely to offer prescription for healing the world's economic ills.

The annual get-together of the West's seven major industrialised nations will offer no "magic wand" formulas, only hope that slow recovery may be in sight, officials say.

Expectations have been pitched deliberately low in terms of concrete results at the May 28-30 meeting to be hosted by President Reagan at Williamsburg, in the Virginia countryside.

Potential rows over trade with Moscow, currency exchange rates and Third World aid have been largely side-stepped in advance meetings at lower levels, according to U.S. organisers.

While there could still be arguments, the meeting is thought unlikely to generate the sort of bitterness over East-West trade and

U.S. monetary policies that flared during and after last year's summit at Versailles, France.

"If it's a success, (the leaders) will not come out of this summit with any kind of dramatic agreement or declaration," says W. Allen Wallis, chief U.S. coordinator for Williamsburg.

European officials agree there will be no "quick fixes" for dealing with unemployment (now totalling 27 million among the "big seven"), seesawing money rates and the mounting problems of developing countries.

The ninth in a series of economic summits that started in 1975 will bring together the leaders of the United States, Britain, Canada, France, West Germany, Italy and Japan.

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is expected only for a short stay because of a British election set for June 9.

Agreement has been reached already to shift the emphasis slightly away from the tough anti-inflation themes that dominated Versailles and the 1981 meeting in Canada.

U.S. and other big seven finance ministers agreed last month to consider intervention if markets go widely out of control, but said such action by itself had only a

limited role.

French President Francois Mitterrand, forced to chart an austerity course at home, is likely to reopen the subject at Williamsburg but not as a dominant issue, officials believe.

Mitterrand is also expected to repeat a call he made for a world monetary conference and a return to stable exchange rates, an idea received coldly by the United States.

U.S. and European diplomats claim their biggest success in pre-summit consultations has been to neutralise a looming crisis over Reagan's calls for tougher controls on trade with Moscow.

Last year's summit was followed by a bruising row when Reagan sought to punish European firms for selling equipment for a Soviet pipeline which will bring gas to Western Europe.

The U.S. has since relaxed pressure in exchange for a broad consensus that exports should continue to be studied, and officials say trade will be only a marginal issue this year.

West European governments

A British official says: "The sloganising of last year has given way to a much more detailed, pragmatic study."

Summit planners say the accent at Williamsburg will reflect the informality Reagan has championed. For the first time, a communiqué will be written on the spot, not in advance.

Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau says the talks will be "unstructured and hopefully we won't be meeting in order to justify an agenda." In another innovation pressed by Reagan, key sessions will involve only leaders, with no aides present.

While Reagan says the meeting will be on first-name terms and issues for discussion "will just be thrown out on the table," inter-players will still be needed.

Of the three newcomers this year, West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl speaks no English, and Prime Ministers Amintore Fanfani of Italy and Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan have too little English for easy discussion. Mitterrand speaks only French.

Nicaragua turns to diplomacy to fight rebel challenge

By Robert Block

Reuter

NICARAGUA — Nicaragua's left-wing government has beaten back a military challenge from north and south and is now using diplomacy to try to prevent the rebels on its borders trying again.

Since last January more than 3,000 rightist invaders bent on overthrowing the Sandinist government have been pushed back into Honduras and smaller-scale infiltrations by Costa Rican-based rebels have also been crushed, officials say.

Nicaragua says nearly 1,000 "Contras," as the counter-revolutionaries are called, have been killed for the loss of only 112 soldiers. Although Western military observers believe the toll among the Sandinists was higher.

The military successes have bolstered the confidence of the government, which was not sure it could handle the long-awaited invasions.

"If you go back a couple of months, when invasions were still

rumoured, there was a real war scare here. Now things are not quite so frantic," a Western diplomat said.

"We can defeat the contras, we have shown that," Defence Ministry spokesman Roberto Sanchez said. "But the problem is that every time we beat them back they regroup in Honduras, resupply and receive support from the Honduran armed forces to attack again."

"To stop the rebels, we must stop their free and unlimited use of Honduran territory," said Sanchez.

Honduras has denied harbouring and giving support to the rebels along the border, a hotbed of rightist activity almost since the Sandinist guerrillas overthrew the late dictator Anastasio Somoza in July 1979.

Costa Rica, which has no army, also denies giving sanctuary to rebels and says its small police force cannot efficiently patrol the whole length of the Nicaraguan border.

But the Nicaraguan gov-

ernment accuses the United States of arming and financing the rebels in Honduras, and junta leader Daniel Ortega said last week Washington was trying to do the same in Costa Rica.

Nicaragua "called" for an emergency session of the United Nations Security Council to debate its charge of U.S. aggression. This is currently in session, but the U.S. has veto power over any resolution it may produce.

Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto also appealed for immediate bilateral talks with Honduras and the United States, but both refused.

In the Security Council, U.S. delegate Jeane Kirkpatrick maintained a demand for multilateral talks, saying Nicaragua was trying to avoid discussion of its aid to Salvadoran guerrillas.

She said the most the United States could be accused of doing was arming and advising Nicaraguans fighting for national self-determination.

She countercharged that Nicaragua was helping to arm the

guerrillas who have been fighting between Contadora and Nicaragua. It feels out Nicaragua's interests and tries to represent them as best it can," one Mexican diplomat here said.

Costa Rica also turned to the Contadora group this month with a request for a peacekeeping force to monitor its border with Nicaragua, ensure its neutrality in the region and guard against reported forays into Costa Rican territory by Nicaraguan troops chasing rebels.

The Contadora group opted instead to send a team of observers to the border to evaluate the situation and report back with recommendations.

This is expected to arrive in the area later and in the meantime a Costa Rican government delegation is in Managua to discuss the border problems.

Costa Rican officials said the observer team was all they wanted, but Nicaragua is less enthusiastic.

Diplomatic sources said Nicaragua feared rebels would move their border camps back into the

hills during the observers' visit, leaving them to conclude the border was free of insurgent activity.

Still, diplomats said the Contadora effort was Nicaragua's only diplomatic hope in view of prevailing U.S. influence in other forums.

"Because we are pushing back rebels now, this does not discount our fears of combined infantry, navy and air attacks of the Contras with other Central American countries," said Diez Lacayo.

"We do not believe this will happen. We are close to a dialogue," he added. "But if necessary, we are prepared to fight for our revolution."

Western diplomats said the leftist government was not in danger of being overthrown, since the rebels lacked the urban support that clinched the Sandinists' win in 1979.

But they said the Sandinists were in danger of losing much of their popular support because of rising unemployment, high prices and shortages of rice, beans and cooking oil.

Militant preacher is key figure in Sikh revivalism

By Jeremy Clift

Reuter

AMRITSAR, India — A 36-year-old militant Sikh preacher who wears a pistol at his side and sports a cartridge belt across his chest has emerged at the centre of the Sikh revivalism in the disturbed north Indian state of Punjab.

Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, dubbed a messiah by admirers and a vitriolic extremist by critics, is regarded by all sides as a key figure in the Sikh campaign to get religious and political concessions from the central government in Delhi.

He is the man who could undermine any compromise worked out by the mainstream leadership

because of his links on the extreme fringe, according to political commentators.

Bhindranwale rose to prominence when arrested in September 1981 for alleged involvement in the murder of a Punjab newspaper editor opposed to the idea of an independent Sikh state.

Bhindranwale from the outset protested his innocence and was released a month later on directions from Prime Minister Indira Gandhi after rioting across the Punjab, a fertile, wheat and rice-growing state where most of India's 12 million Sikhs live.

He has since taken up residence in the Golden Temple in Amritsar, the holiest of Sikh shrines, where he is protected by a small

group of armed followers and a convention that police do not enter the temple precincts.

Police list 33 murders they say were committed in Punjab over the past two years by Sikh extremists. Victims included Nirankaris, a group regarded by Sikhs as an heretical offshoot of the Sikh faith, and four police officers.

Local police chief S.S. Bains had listed a list of 40 wanted men alleged to be sheltering inside the temple.

FOCUS ON AGRICULTURE

Egypt hopes elephant grass will help solve livestock problem

By Michelle Hibler

OTTAWA — Egypt's fertile agricultural lands and crop rotation system provide much of the cereals and legumes required to meet the country's needs. However, there is a serious shortage of meat and animal products, and livestock production is a cause for national concern.

One of the reasons for the shortage is that cropping patterns do not produce enough forage to maintain the country's farm animals during the summer months. In winter, *berseem* (clover) is grown as a rotation crop on 30 per cent of farmlands and is sufficient to feed the livestock. But no special forage is planted in the summer.

Farmers may set aside small plots of densely planted maize, called *darawa*, but animals are generally fed available crop by-products such as wheat straw, wheat and rice bran, leaves stripped from maize plants and cottonseed meal. These sources of feed meet less than 40 per cent of the energy and protein requirements of the livestock.

The lack of green forage in the summer means dependence on imported feed concentrates that are expensive and often in short supply. As a result, farmers feed their animals poor quality roughages. This leads to weight loss and reduced milk production. Some farmers are forced to slaughter immature animals before the summer season because they cannot feed them. As the number of animals continues to grow, the problem will become even more acute.

Livestock production accounts for about 30 per cent of Egypt's gross agricultural product and is an important source of food and income. Livestock ownership rests primarily with small landholders, farming less than three *fedoras* (about 1.2 hectares), mainly in the Nile Delta.

These farmers follow a government-controlled system of crop rotation for the production of basic foods such as maize, wheat, and rice, as well as cotton for export. The system leaves little land on which to grow forage crops, particularly in the summer months. Because of the seriousness of the forage shortage, the Ministry of Agriculture has recently changed the crop rotation regulations to allow 10 per cent of the maize area to be planted to summer forage.

To make the best use of these lands, it is imperative to know what summer forages are best suited to the country's climatic and agronomic zones. Work on identifying such forages began some years ago by scientists at the Animal Production Research Institute (APRI) of the Ministry of Agriculture.

After evaluating a number of grasses for summer productivity, the researchers feel that elephant grass (*Pennisetum purpureum*) was a promising summer forage.

Native to Uganda and other equatorial countries, elephant grass was introduced in a number of governorates. A perennial, and dormant in winter, it can be grown intercropped with *berseem* to provide a year-round forage system. It is also resistant to cotton bollworm, a common pest. Because it

is perennial, and grows in large, difficult-to-remove clumps, there are some limitations to the use of elephant grass in the strictly controlled Egyptian crop rotation system.

In 1976, Canada's International Development Research Centre (IDRC) supported a project at APRI to test the suitability and adaptability of different fodder crops in the various soils and ecological zones of Egypt. The research initially concentrated on elephant grass and built on previous work with the institute.

It was determined that elephant grass could be cut five times a season, starting 45 days after planting. As forage, it could be used to maintain body weight in buffalo stock, together with milk production of about six kilograms per day without the need for any supplemental feed.

Although the research led to much better understanding of the performance of elephant grass, its advantages as a perennial crop in village fields, its suitability as an annual crop remained to be demonstrated. Studies were also needed to see if elephant grass was practical compared with recently introduced hybrid varieties of forage sorghums and millets, or with the traditional *darawa* maize. The hybrid sorghums and millets, although producing an excellent annual forage, require yearly purchases of seed. *Darawa* is a locally available and well-known summer forage, but has a low rate of production.

In cooperation with the Field Crops Institute and the Agriculture Economics Research Institute, and with support from

IDRC, APRI is now conducting comparative agronomic, nutritional, and economic studies of the three forages.

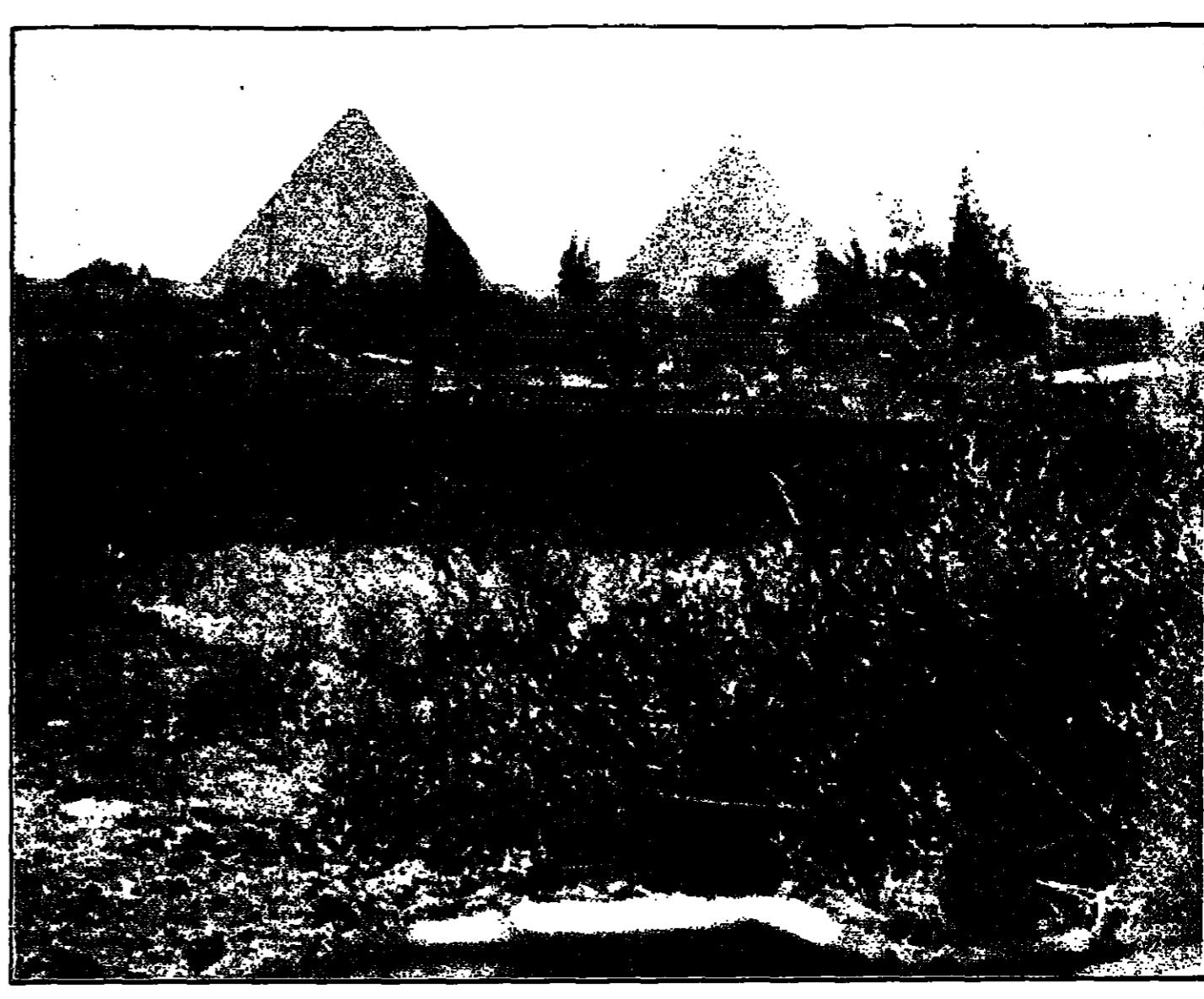
The best varieties of elephant grass and forage sorghums will be identified, as will the best management practices for each crop. Particular attention will be paid to the productivity of the three forages when cultivated as part of the temporary summer forage rotation.

The research will take place on small farms, managed by the farmers themselves, following APRI scientists' recommendations. The cost of production, harvesting, and feeding will be determined, along with the yield and nutrition quality of the forage. Farmers will be interviewed about their preferences.

At the same time, controlled feeding trials will also take place on larger farms and include studies of the effects of concentrate and mineral supplementation in animal feeds based on summer forage. Farmers and extension staff will be trained in the propagation and management of summer forage.

The researchers feel that the high yield potential of elephant grass and forage sorghums can contribute greatly to alleviating the severe summer feed shortage in the Nile Delta. The identification of the most appropriate summer forage for small and large farms in the Delta, as well as for farms in desert lands, should ultimately benefit all of Egypt's population — for whom animal products are an important source of food.

— IDRC features



Egypt's fertile land produces most of the domestic cereal requirement, but there is a shortage of meat

Third World poised for major breakthrough in maize production

By Ujjayant N. Chakravorty

NEW DELHI — The Third World is poised for a major breakthrough in maize production, predicts Dr. Norman Borlaug, the scientist who pioneered the green revolution in wheat in Mexico in the 1960s.

Maize, the world's most widely distributed crop, ranks third in cereal production after wheat and rice. Yields have increased rapidly the world over. In traditionally maize-growing Guatemala, improved seeds and better farm management have improved yields by 30 per cent between 1975 and 1980. Less dramatic increases, of 6-8 per cent, have occurred in the Philippines and Thailand; in South East Asia as a whole yields have risen by more than 4 per cent yearly.

Mexico's International Maize and Wheat Improvement Centre, where Borlaug is based, has recorded high yields of 5-6 tonnes per hectare (11-13 tonnes per acre) in its field station. But maize production still suffers from inadequate research and extension. Unlike wheat, it is difficult to tra-

nsfer maize technology from North to South, because the crop is grown under very different conditions.

Dr. Alessandro Bozzini, of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation, says: "Till now, most of the research on maize has been directed towards temperate farmlands". Even the Mexican centre, which began work on tropical and sub-tropical maize in the 1970s, and Nigeria's International Institute of Tropical Agriculture, are too far away to be effective in South and South East Asia, Dr. Bozzini feels.

Today, the two-thirds of the world's maize fields found in the developing world yield a third of the world's production. The major maize-growing areas have yet to achieve growth rates of 6 per cent or more, as the wheat-growing areas of South and East Asia did earlier.

In the original homeland of maize, Mexico and Guatemala maize "tortillas" (bread) are the basis of the diet. Maize is the main food in much of Latin America, and in Kenya, Zambia and Zimbabwe in Africa. In Egypt, the Philippines and Nepal it is now the

second most important cereal. Maize is second to rice in most of Asia and second to wheat in the Middle East and North Africa.

India (along with China, Brazil, Argentina and Mexico) is a major maize producer among developing countries. But Indian farmers prefer to grow wheat at lower temperatures and rice where it is hotter. In dry areas they grow sorghum and millet rather than maize.

There is no guarantee that a revolution in maize would mean more food for people. Some 80 per cent of maize grown in the West, and 30 per cent in the developing countries, feeds livestock. Maize is rarely imported by food-deficit countries in an emergency, even though its price in the world market is lower than that of wheat or rice.

As people earn more, they tend to switch from eating maize to eating rice and wheat. Or they substitute vegetable and animal products for cereals — creating a demand for maize as livestock feed.

Studies at the Mexican centre have shown that in countries with per capita incomes below U.S.\$

300 per year only a small proportion of maize goes to livestock. This percentage increases in middle-income developing countries with annual incomes above U.S.\$650, and animals get more than 80 per cent in most wealthy countries.

Humans seem to prefer wheat over maize both because of taste and because it is difficult to process maize into flour for baking. Dr. Bozzini says people prefer to white maize rather than yellow, just as they preferred white grains to red in the early years of the wheat revolution. More research is needed to improve the taste and protein content of maize. Better processing techniques must also be developed.

As food for people and animals, as a commercial food sweetener, or processed into ethanol for fuel, maize has tremendous potential. But it remains to be seen whether the breakthrough in maize yields, in laboratory and field, will be as significant as the green revolution in wheat was for human food production.

— Earthscan

Agroforestry could boost production without destroying environment

By Fibi Munene

NAIROBI — Scientists say that agroforestry, the science of blending agriculture and forestry, can increase food production without destroying fragile ecosystems in the dry areas of the tropics.

According to the Nairobi-based International Council for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF), a complete food economy could be built around drought-resistant and multipurpose plants.

There are plants, for instance, that grow even under difficult conditions and fertilise the soil where they grow; plants that provide not only food, but also mulch and manure for companion planting, shade during the dry season, and wood for fuel, building and carpentry; plants whose pods or leaves provide feed for livestock, and whose roots improve moisture penetration and deter soil erosion.

Many such plants are under study by ICRAF. *Prosopis juliflora*, for example, a thorny, deciduous large-crowned and deep-rooted tree could, in about three years after planting, provide fruit and vegetable for the table, pods for fodder and nectar for high-quality honey.

Prosopis, because of its high heat value, is excellent for firewood and charcoal. It is also very durable and can be used for making fence posts and in the construction of homes and furniture.

Leucaena, another valuable leguminous plant, through its many shrub and tree varieties can produce firewood, nutritious forage, timber, rich organic fertiliser, and provide windbreaks, shade and ornamentation. Its ability to thrive on steep slopes, in poor soils and in areas with long dry seasons makes it suitable for restoring forest cover to watersheds.

The plant's drought tolerance and hardiness also offer promise for increasing meat and milk supplies in the dry tropics. In Australia, cattle fed on *leucaena* foliage have shown some of the highest weight gains ever recorded in the tropics.

The *pigeon pea*, a food crop with tall woody stalks, can be adapted to lands that are normally unsuited for other crops because of aridity or poor soils. Its dry seeds have a high protein content (22 per cent) and are an important food crop in many tropical areas. The peas' immature pods are also eaten as fresh vegetables, and

husks, foliage and the mature pods can be used for feeding animals. Taller varieties can also produce firewood.

In 1975, a study sponsored by Canada's International Development Research Centre (IDRC) recommended the establishment of an international organisation to promote land use systems that would reduce deforestation in the tropics.

Agroforestry is not so much a new system as a new concern with keeping old practices that are useful and applying them to today's problems. For example, says Dr. Bjorn Lundgren, ICRAF's Director, the Council is examining the scientific benefits of the traditional systems of shifting cultivation.

In shifting cultivation, a farmer clears a patch of forest or a stretch of savannah, plants crops for two or three years, and then moves to another spot when the soil becomes too worn to sustain growth. The land is left to be replenished by natural vegetation.

Scientists at ICRAF believe that agroforestry practices can protect fragile ecosystems without undue social and environmental costs.

Because agroforestry is a system of continuous cultivation, it could meet the shifting cultivators' needs for food, fuel, and a source of cash. For instance, a small farmer could grow trees for paper mills as well as different food crops.

In the last year, ICRAF has developed a new programme of work that includes the development of multidisciplinary team of scientists to assess land use constraints, the collection and evaluation of existing agroforestry technologies, and the establishment of an efficient programme for disseminating information on improved agroforestry techniques in the developing countries.

ICRAF's original supporters were the governments of Canada, Switzerland, Germany and the Netherlands. But, according to Dr. Lundgren, its current annual budget of \$1.5 million is very modest compared to its mammoth task of making improved agroforestry techniques widely applicable in the developing countries, and new donors are needed.

— IDRC features

TV & RADIO

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VOICE OF AMERICA

RADIO JORDAN

Khartoum 06:00 AM 09:00 MHz FM & partly on 9560 kHz SW

07:00 Morning Show

News Bulletin

09:00 News Summary

Morning Bulletin

10:00 News Summary

News Bulletin

12:00 News Summary

News Bulletin

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24:00 News Headlines

News Headlines

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITIONS

"Most Ancient Jordan: Past Half Million Years" at the American Centre.

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Royal Cultural Centre - Tel. 6610247

Armenian Centre - Tel. 41520

French Cultural Centre - 361478

Goethe Institute - 41993

Soviet Cultural Centre - 44203

Spanish Cultural Centre - 24049

Turkish Cultural Centre - 39777

Arabs Cultural

SPORTS

Brighton stuns United

LONDON (R) — Little Brighton, the team who travelled to Wembley by helicopter, reached undreamt-of heights when they held Manchester United to a 2-2 draw after extra time in the English Football Association (F.A.) Cup final Saturday.

The unfashionable underdogs matched their more illustrious opponents in every department, leaving the 100,000 crowd bewildered about how they managed to get themselves relegated to the second division this season.

Brighton began the game as though they were suffering from jet lag after their 16-minute flight from the south coast, but improved out of all recognition when Gordon Smith headed them in the front after 13 minutes.

The makeshift defence, missing suspended England international Steve Foster, held out grimly until the 34th minute when United grabbed a somewhat fortuitous equaliser through Frank Stapleton.

And Brighton appeared to be well and truly grounded when Ray Wilkins scored a memorable second in the 70th minute.

But with the seconds ticking away Brighton forced a corner on the right and Jimmy Case found the unmarked Tony Greathouse on the edge of the box. Greatly chipped the ball into the packed area and defender Gary Stevens popped up to hammer a glorious equaliser high into the net.

Indeed, Brighton should have avoided the perils of Thursday's replay. In the dying seconds of extra time, Smith the hero turned sinner when he was put clean through by Michael Robinson but succeeded only in hammering the ball off the legs of goalkeeper Gary Bailey from six metres.

Brighton, the longest odds outsiders for many years, saw a lot of the ball in a frantic opening spell—but that was all United gave them, a look.

With Arnold Muhren, Bryan Robson and Wilkins controlling the midfield, United string together a series of dazzling passing exchanges and the ball sped from one Manchester boot to another like a pinball.

But when Brighton did finally

launch an attack it was United who were left dizzy.

Gary Howlett closed from the right and Smith, who collected a Scottish League Cup runners-up medal with Glasgow Rangers earlier this season, drifted away from Kevin Moran and placed an accurate header behind Bailey from eight metres.

United's reaction was immediate. Norman Whiteside headed narrowly wide and Stapleton had Brighton goalkeeping Graham Moseley scampering to turn away another effort for a corner.

Brighton then enjoyed two courageous escapes shortly before the interval. Gordon McQueen had a bullet header knocked off the line by full-back Chris Ramsey and the ball fell nicely to England captain Robson whose first time left-footer from ten metres went straight into the goalkeeper's arms.

But Brighton had used up their quota of good fortune. In the 54th minute Mick Duxbury crossed from the right, Whiteside headed

on and Stapleton beat the limping Ramsey to the ball and hammered the equaliser high into the net from one metre out. Ramsey, who had been a virtual passenger for the previous five minutes, was immediately substituted by Gerry Ryan.

Aberdeen win
Scottish Cup

GLASGOW (R) — Aberdeen, recent winners of the European Cupwinners' Soccer Cup, completed a memorable season Saturday when they beat Rangers 1-0 in the Scottish Cup final.

Eric Black, scorer of the first Aberdeen goal in the European triumph over Spain's Real Madrid 10 days ago, broke the deadlock with only four minutes remaining of extra time.

While their win over Real was thoroughly deserved, Aberdeen had to draw on a fair slice of luck to collect their second trophy of the season.

Spencer favourite to win Spanish 500cc Grand Prix

MADRID (R) — Runaway leader Freddie Spencer of the U.S. is hot favourite to stretch his lead at the top of the World Championship standings by winning the Spanish 500cc Motorcycle Grand Prix at Jarama near here on Sunday.

"Fast Freddie," fourth in the West German Grand Prix two weeks ago, won the first three World Championship races of the season in South Africa, France and Italy and leads the standings with 53 points, 18 ahead of compatriot Kenny Roberts.

Roberts, winner of the West German race at Hockenheim and three times world 500cc champion, will be the biggest threat to Spencer at Jarama although a number of other riders have the talent—and the machines—to cause an upset.

Among that group is former World Champion Marco Lucchinelli of Italy, a good third in West Germany after recovering from serious injuries in the Austrian Grand Prix last year and only eight points adrift of Roberts.

The 250cc race is likely to be dominated by Venezuelan Carlos Lavado and Belgian Didier de Radigues. Lavado leads the World Championship with 34 points, a mere two in front of the Belgian, with Frenchman Patrick Fernandez on 25.

In the 125cc race, 11-times World Champion Angel Nieto of Spain will be looking for a win on home soil to follow up his victories in Italy and West Germany.

Nieto leads the standings with 30 points, six ahead of Italian Eugenio Lazzarini.

Lazzarini will also be among the front-runners in the 50cc race and will be out to take his revenge on Swiss rider Stefan Dorflinger who beat him at Hockenheim. The Italian tops the 50cc standings with 39 points, nine more than the Swiss.

French Open will feature a determined McEnroe

PARIS (R) — John McEnroe will attempt to show French fans that his form in the United States' triumph over France in last November's Davis Cup final was no fluke when he competes in the French Open beginning here on Monday.

McEnroe, 24, had a frustrating

ended the tournament on a wild card, after originally saying that at 30 he was too old to play on clay.

Czechoslovakia's Ivan Lendl, who at this stage last year appeared unbeatable on clay although his form has slumped dramatically since then, is the third seed while last year's finalists Guillermo Vilas of Argentina and champion Mats Wilander of Sweden are fourth and fifth respectively.

Wilander, who created a sensation last year with his win at the tender age of 17, has been practising solidly in recent weeks but was typically self-deprecating about his abilities in a recent interview.

"To be a true world number one you have to be able to win everywhere. At the moment I am not sufficiently competent on grass, cement or indoor courts," he said.

Another player to watch is the French number one Yannick Noah, a brilliant if sometimes erratic performer, who is seeded sixth.

Noah ran into some controversy in Dusseldorf earlier this month after being fined for failing to appear at a World Team Tennis Tournament.

He then however disproved reports that he was bored with the game by storming to a fine win over Spain's Joe Higueras in the Hamburg Grand Prix event.

Czechoslovak-born American Martina Navratilova defends the women's title she won last year by beating compatriot Andrea Jaeger.

Navratilova's victory at Hilton Head on clay last month was her sixth consecutive tournament win and her 11th win out of 122 matches since January last year.

Mexico looks forward to '86, U.S., Canada disappointed

STOCKHOLM (R) — Mexico looked forward Saturday to staging the 1986 World Cup soccer finals while their beaten rivals, the United States and Canada, tried to come to terms with their disappointment.

Mexico, who will be the first country to stage the finals a second time having done so previously in 1970, were awarded the tournament here Friday by the unanimous consent of the International Football Federation (FIFA) executive committee.

Delegations from the United States, headed by former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, and Canada made what amounted to wasted journeys.

FIFA President Joao Havelange said at a news conference that the executive committee had based their decision on the findings of a special sub-committee.

and these were made known in March. The submissions that the three candidates made before the executive committee Friday apparently did nothing to affect FIFA's decision.

The special sub-committee said two months ago that only Mexico had satisfied all the rules by the March 11 deadline. Subsequently an official inspection team went to Mexico but not the United States and Canada.

Rafael del Castillo, President of the Mexican Football Federation, said Friday night: "We knew the rules were fulfilled. As a lawyer I was confident on this point. It is some help being a professional. In business, if you don't apply all the rules you don't get a contract."

Gene Edwards, President of the U.S. Soccer Federation, said: "To use a word like disappointment would be the understatement of the year."

He said soccer was the fastest growing team sport in the United States and they needed the World Cup because "our only drawback is the lack of international exposure for our young players."

Kissinger, chairman of the U.S. World Cup Committee, said he had tried to persuade FIFA to postpone making a decision until after they had visited U.S. facilities. "But obviously I presented our case with inadequate eloquence."

Jim Fleming, President of the Canadian Soccer Association, said his country's failure to land the 1986 finals would not mean a decline in the sport in Canada. "But it won't help either."

He added: "A World Cup in Canada would have meant a tremendous momentum to develop the sport. In four years we could have done what will otherwise take 10 to 15 years."

Roland Garros stadium gets facelift

PARIS (R) — Roland Garros stadium, the Mecca of clay court tennis and one of the most attractive places in the world to watch the game, has been given a multi-million-dollar facelift before the French Open Championships, which start on Monday.

But the lawns, trees and ivy-covered buildings that help create what some players an spectators feel is the idyllic setting for tennis, feel.

"In doing this work we have sought to preserve the charm of Roland Garros," one said.

The Suzanne Lenglen Gate, named after the great French tennis star of the 1920's, is still there as is the one in tribute to France's four tennis "musketeers"—Rene Lacoste, Jean Borotra, Henri Cochet and Jean Bruneton—who won the Davis Cup for France six times in a row before losing to Britain in 1933.

Journalists, players and fans alike maintain that while Wimbledon has strawberries and traditions, Roland Garros offers idyllic surroundings and less of a crowd problem.

"It is easier to get to outlying courts, and the press facilities are second to none," said one correspondent who has covered the French Open for years.

This year the French federation has given even more space to the 600 or so journalists, including 50 different television networks, who will cover the two-week event acknowledged to be the world hard court championship.

An extra room has been built under the main centre court stand to ensure that the interests of radio, television and print reporters do not clash.

The work began soon after the end of last year's event and will be finished by the time this year's championships start.

By next year a second stage of construction work will mean even better administration and press facilities.

Already this year new press facilities include a video room, which will re-run highlights of matches for correspondents, a separate bar and restaurant.

To tackle crowd problems the French federation has opted to limit the number of people admitted each day without a reserved seat to only 2,500.

"This means the public areas will not get as crowded as they do at say Wimbledon or Flushing Meadow (the New York home of the U.S. Open)," one official said.

Last year a record 238,305 people paid to watch. This year provision is being made for 250,000 with a total of 26,650 seats available, 16,500 of them on the centre court.

The continued strength of the U.S. dollar against the French franc means that prize money has soared over one million dollars.

Of the total 8,146,812 francs (\$1,100,000), the winner of the men's singles will get 657,420 francs (\$88,500) and the runner up 328,750 francs (\$44,500).

The women's champion will receive 526,000 francs (\$71,000) and the player she beats in the final 280,500 francs (\$38,000).

Prost gains pole position in Belgian Grand Prix

FRANORCHAMPS, Belgium (R) — Frenchman Alain Prost will start a Grand Prix from a pole position for the second time in eight days.

The Renault driver headed practice for last Sunday's Monaco classic and repeated the performance in the two-day build-up for Sunday's World Championship Formula One battle here.

As heavy rain darkened the forest of the Ardennes and saturated the imposing Spa-Franorchamps circuit, Prost knew that the time he set in Friday's dry opening session would not be beaten.

His confidence was proved correct as his rivals picked their way round the 6.95 km track followed by huge clouds of impenetrable spray during Saturday's hour-long final timed run.

Prost's American team-mate Eddie Cheever was the best man in the wet with a time of two minutes 25.70 seconds.

But his brave effort was nothing like the 2:04.62 recorded by Prost 24 hours earlier. The Frenchman contented himself with a rather more leisurely 2:34.21 second time out.

Prost finished third behind World Champion Keke Rosberg of Finland and former title-holder Nelson Piquet of Brazil in Monaco and will be hoping conditions improve before the race.

That way, Prost will be able to use the power advantage of his turbo-charged car to tell effect on a super-fast circuit.

But the weather forecast is not promising, to the delight of Rosberg and the other drivers using non-turbo machinery.

Rosberg, second fastest Sat-

urday, said: "It would suit me well if there is torrential rain all day. Otherwise we cannot hope to stay with the turbos."

Prost's Cosworth-engined Williams handles better than the turbos when car control is at a premium—as he demonstrated last Sunday on the twisting streets of Monte Carlo.

The Finn who is fourth in the championship, seven points behind leader Piquet, will start from ninth place on the grid, headed by eight turbo-charged cars.

Another driver who fared remarkably well in the atrocious conditions was British prospect Derrick Warwick in the rapidly-improving Toleman.

He put in the third best time of the session and could well thread his way from 22nd place on the 26-car grid and be rewarded with his first championship points.

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"Surprisingly I played really well in the wind today," he told reporters. "Usually it gives me trouble with my forehand and going for my shots."

Lewis sizzled down the track to clock 9.96 seconds, only one hundredth of a second outside Jim Hines' world record set at the Italian Open Tennis Championship Saturday.

And at the same meeting in California Petroneff rocked his traditionally-strong East European javelin rivals by smashing the three-year-old world record of Hungary's Ferenc Paragi by an incredible three metres.

Paragi's throw of 99.72 metres seemed to come from nowhere. His best was only 90.52 metres.

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Paragi

EEC unwilling to sell surplus food cheaply

BRUSSELS (R) — The European Economic Community responded coolly Friday to a plea by famine-stricken developing countries for a chance to buy part of the 10-nation bloc's huge food surpluses at subsidised prices, diplomats said.

Although community ministers did not entirely reject the request, the diplomats said only France appeared to be in favour of the cheap sales.

The issue will be studied further.

The demand was made by delegates from 63 African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries during annual talks aimed at ironing out problems of the five-year Lomé convention on aid and trade which binds the two sides.

A prolonged drought has caused widespread famine in parts of Africa and several ACP delegations, led by Mali's Foreign Minister Alioune Blondin Beye, called for the sales to alleviate chronic hunger.

Diplomats said the community was unwilling to meet the request because of concerns that this may aggravate a trade dispute with the United States over subsidised farm exports.

Cyprus agrees to EEC terms on trade pact

BRUSSELS (R) — Cyprus President Spyros Kyprianou Friday backed down on demands for increased access to European community markets for Cypriot fruits and vegetables and agreed to conclude talks on a long-stalled trade pact.

Community officials said Mr. Kyprianou accepted that he would not overrule Italian and French blockage of increased access for his produce and agreed to community import restrictions.

The European Commission told Mr. Kyprianou, here for official talks, it would take steps towards establishing a full customs union, which is stipulated as the second part of an association agreement.

Earlier this year, a bitter dispute broke out over a U.S. sale of one million tonnes of wheat flour to Egypt which the community said was unfairly subsidised.

It lodged a formal complaint of unfair trading practice at the Geneva-based General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

At Friday's meeting, the community argued that it did not have the means to supply credits to the developing countries comparable to the United States and cheap sales would have to be funded by private traders, the diplomats said.

It also said that it was concerned to avoid developing countries becoming overdependent on food imports and neglecting their own production.

But ACP diplomats complained that the community's arguments defied logic.

"It's crazy when you have so much food that you don't know what to do with it while people are dying of hunger in the rest of the world," one said.

The community spent about \$700 million last year giving away food free to needy Third World countries.

This is allowed under international trade rules.

The diplomats said France, under pressure from a powerful farm lobby, was the only member state keen to secure long term contracts with developing countries for its agricultural exports.

At the meeting, the ACP states also called on the community to allow them duty-free access for a range of exports including strawberries and bran, the diplomats said.

The community said it would look into the request.

The 63 states already receive special trade terms for many industrial and agricultural goods under the Lomé convention, which also provides them with financial and technical support.

Talks on a new convention, once considered a showpiece of partnership, are due to start later this year and diplomats said this week's meeting was likely to set the tone.

The ACP states were angered earlier by the community's refusal to grant them more than \$450 million to help offset losses in export earnings because of a slump in world commodity prices in 1981.

USSR grain is fed to animals

MOSCOW (R) — A farm magazine has said that a large proportion of the Soviet grain crop is still being fed to animals because of a shortage of fodder supplies.

The journal Economics of Agriculture said that every year around 20 million tonnes of high-quality grain—which should have been turned into bread was lost in this way.

There was no sign of any improvement, even though this waste of grain was one of the prime reasons Moscow needed to import supplies from the West, it said. The magazine urged the agricultural authorities to compel farms to plant more fodder crops such as hay, saying this was the only way to ease the problem.

The report included figures on average grain yields per hectare which showed that there had been a decline since the mid-1970's.

The Soviet Union has had a string of four successive poor grain harvests.

Western agricultural experts say there is little chance of anything more than a reasonable crop this year.

U.S. may support new Bretton Woods study

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan may voice support at next week's economic summit for a study of a new Bretton Woods conference to assess the world monetary system until 1971.

Mr. Mitterrand has repeatedly complained that the current system of floating exchange rates allows wide swings in currency values and causes problems for the world economy.

Mr. Reagan and Mr. Mitterrand will attend the summit meeting from May 28-30, along with the leaders of West Germany, Japan, Britain, Italy and Canada.

American officials, including Treasury Secretary Donald Regan, have previously spoken of the need for a monetary conference, but say such a session should not be held until the industrial countries have achieved closer coordination of their economic policies.

They also believe that extensive preparatory studies are needed and a meeting may not be appropriate for a few more years, but

Bretton Woods, New Hampshire in 1944 and governed the global monetary system until 1971.

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They also believe that extensive

they are open to a study as the first step in that process.

French diplomatic sources say a study might be enough to mollify Mr. Mitterrand.

"The United States and France are not that far apart. France, at the summit, wants initiation of the thought process on monetary policy," a French official told Reuters.

Officials in Washington generally feel they have recently cleared the way for consensus at Williamsburg on such potentially divisive issues as Third World debt, trade protectionism, and commercial relations between the Western countries and the Soviet bloc.

But some U.S. officials view France as a potentially disruptive force at the summit because of what they view as its need to divert the French public from domestic political woes.

EEC unemployment falls

BRUSSELS (R) — The number of people out of work in the European community fell two per cent last month but the underlying trend is still slightly up, the Community Statistics Office said Friday.

At the end of April there were 11.9 million people out of work in the community, 10.7 per cent of the working population and 220,000 fewer than at the end of March, it said.

Normal seasonal factors ac-

cented for the fall masked an underlying trend towards higher unemployment, the office said.

The total excludes Greece, which calculates its figures on a different basis from other nations in the 10-nation community.

In West Germany unemployment has soared 32 per cent in the past year.

In the Netherlands and Ireland too it has risen at rates well above the average for the community, the office said.

The dole queues were shortest in Luxembourg, with a tiny 1.4 per cent of the working population out of work, followed by West Germany, with 8.5 per cent.

The rates were highest in Ireland, at 15 per cent, followed by the Netherlands, Belgium, Britain and Italy, where rates were all above 12 per cent, it said.

In France, the only country where unemployment has been virtually static in the past year, it was 8.6 per cent.

Asian competition threatens Taiwan's textile industry

TAIPEI (R) — Taiwan's textile industry is facing the same problem it helped create for the West 20 years ago — cheap competition from developing countries.

Textile exports earn Taiwan nearly a quarter of its total export earnings of \$2.2 billion a year and make the nationalist-ruled island one of the world's leading exporters.

But cheap garments from Hong Kong, South Korea, Indonesia and Mainland China cut Taiwan's export earnings by four per cent last year.

Mr. Chao said the government would help the industry modernise its equipment to cut production costs and it would also negotiate new agreements with countries setting import quotas.

The United States, Taiwan's largest customer, last year imported textile products worth \$1.64 billion, followed by the European community with \$353 million and Canada with \$141 million.

But competition from the country's Asian neighbours had affected the livelihood of 400,000 textile workers and last year 20,000 had switched to other industries, the Taiwan textile federation said.

Mr. Philip Chen, deputy

director-general of the federation, said the rise in land prices and labour costs had pushed Taiwanese production costs higher than in South Korea and Hong Kong.

He said they were five times higher than in Indonesia and Malaysia and 10 times higher than in Mainland China.

The industry has also been hit hard by recession and protectionist measures adopted by other countries, he said.

Mr. Chen also said racketeers flooding the market with bogus quotas had damaged Taiwan's reputation.

According to officials, some of Taiwan's textile shipments destined for Mexico, which imposes no quotas, ended up on the west coast of the United States under fake import licences.

A joint investigation by American and Taiwanese officials resulted in the seizure of more than a million pieces imported under fake licences, they said.

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, MAY 22, 1983

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: The early morning finds you able to work out association conditions with other persons. Use care in your relationships with other persons for best planetary results.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Come to a better understanding with allies. Outside situations arise that you don't like. Take them in stride.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Take it easy; schedule your activities nicely for the new week. Avoid arguments as much as you can. Be happy.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Do whatever will give you relief from worry in the morning. Spend time at quiet activities the rest of the day.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Plan just how to please family members more in the morning. Exercise if something comes up unexpectedly.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Get in touch with an individual with whom you want to arrange some new plan. Exercise caution in motion.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Handle that financial affair early. Don't make an error where practical matters are concerned. Express happiness.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) You understand how to improve situations, but don't make any important decisions yet. Be calm and poised.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Daytime is fine for improving conditions around you, but don't let a frustration get you off balance. Stress the important matters.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) See a good friend who can provide the support you need. Improve your appearance, but don't socialize yet.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Attend to some outside affair lest your esteem with the public in general be lessened. Use care in asking for credit.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Delve into new interests that are appealing. Be aware who may get held up over small tasks. Avoid travel.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Please your loved one and avoid arguments. Use the evening for reading, stressing informative material. Retire early.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY . . . he or she will have much charm and a very sweet quality that will delight others, so permit many worthwhile persons to come into this life early who can be helpful later in life. Teach to be objective.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword

by May Mannix

ACROSS	26	"Otello,"	46	Register	11	Lie at ease
1	Scrooge	for one	48	Departed	12	Rob —
2	word	28 Swordsman	50	Beard of	14	George Eliot
3	451	32 Small	51	Old Roman	15	milieu
4	Tureen	lakes	54	garment	21	Washes against
5	adjunct	35 Architectural	57	Prematurity	25	Twinkling — eye
6	Ancient	7 London art	59	Island in the	27	Hindu deity
7	kingdom	37 gallery	60	Sundas	29	First murderer
8	Chief	38 Skip	61	Relative of etc.	30	Diminutive ending
9	Sign up:	39 German	62	Greek letters	31	Angler's need
10	17 Others: Lat.	40 port	63	Came up	32	Mausoleum
11	18 Swiss river	41 Small amount	64	Proofreader's word	33	God of love
12	19 Gamut	42 Nocturnal insect	65	Not often seen	34	Observance
13	20 Telephone connections	43 Fear or Good Hope	66	Opposite of knock	35	Numerical suffix
14	22 Count, for one	44 Discussion group	67	European river	36	Repeat
15	23 Monumental slabs	45 Firearm	68	7	Superlative suffix	
16	24 Vermont ski resort	46 pet	70	Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:	37	Beautiful woman
17		47 Lottier	71		48	45 Wine
18		48 Like some gardens	72		49	47 Lottier
19		49 Selassie	73		50	48 Like some gardens
20		51 Monarchs	74		51	52 Britches
21		52 Charm, for example	75		53 Gore	54 Beginner: var.
22		53	76		55 Melville	56 Melville opus
23		54	77		57	58 Breathing sound
24		55	78			
25		56	79			
26		57	80			
27		58	81			
28		59	82			
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32		63	86			
3						

WORLD

Pinochet says protests will not speed up democracy in Chile

SANTIAGO (R) — President Augusto Pinochet has ruled out a speedy return to democracy in Chile in an uncompromising speech which followed violent demonstrations against his military government last week.

The speech, broadcast on television Friday night, was in fact a recording of an address on Thursday to a meeting of ministers, senior government officials and the entire corps of generals and admirals of the armed forces.

It was marked by the anti-communist rhetoric which has been a hallmark of Gen. Pinochet's rule since the military coup which ousted the late Socialist President Salvador Allende on Sept. 11, 1973. Elections are not due until 1989.

The president referred repeatedly to those who were taking

advantage of Chile's current economic difficulties. He said it made him suffer to see it.

"However, the problem is deeper. It is much deeper. It is a problem internal in character, guided and directed by Russia, which does not accept what happened on Sept. 11, 1973," he said.

The tone of Gen. Pinochet's speech was in line with his government's tough reaction to a "day of national protest" 10 days ago which ended violently in working class areas of Santiago. Two people died and more than 300 were arrested.

The protests also drew support from residents in some of the city's smartest suburbs.

Diplomats and Chilean commentators said that as the country's economic crisis deepened, Gen. Pinochet had largely lost the

backing of the middle classes who were once his most ardent supporters.

The president referred to what he called "the demoralisation of our people" who, he said, no longer dared to defend the government.

He compared them to the majority of supporters of the home team at a football match who let themselves be shouted down by a small group of fans from the visiting opponents.

"There are (those) who want to hurry the process which the government is carrying out. To them I say 'no'. The timetable and its path will be implemented," he said.

Under the country's 1980 constitution presidential elections are not due until 1989.

Gen. Pinochet said in his speech these people were repeating what they heard without thinking. "This government is advancing in all aspects," he said.

The Soviet Union, he said, was trying to take advantage of opposition within unions to gain a foothold in any democratic government in Chile.

"Those same people who (supported last week's protests) do not know what awaits them if Marxism were by chance ever to occupy the government again," he added.

Former U.S. general claims Moscow sent nuclear weapons to Egypt in '73

WASHINGTON (R) — The Soviet Union sent nuclear weapons to Egypt during the 1973 Middle East war against Israel, retired U.S. air force Gen. George Keegan said.

Gen. Keegan, who as director of air intelligence evaluated top secret intelligence during the war, told reporters that the weapons were sent after initial victories by Egypt and Syria had been reversed and Israel was winning.

The general, at a press conference sponsored by the Centre for International Security to talk about the recent Soviet military build-up in Syria, said U.S. intelligence spotted a Soviet fighter moving from a Black Sea port towards Egypt in mid-October, 1973.

Intelligence data showed the ship "absolutely contained nuclear weapons," Gen. Keegan said. The ship anchored off Alexandria and "put out a magnetic anomaly protection boom around the ship" to guard against electronic snooping.

After 2½ days, the ship returned home, Gen. Keegan said: "I saw the data with my own eyes... which clearly indicated the nuclear weapons had been removed."

At about the same time that the ship arrived off Egypt, Gen. Keegan said, U.S. intelligence observed a brigade of Soviet officers of the strategic rocket forces arriving at Cairo international airport.

"We saw the airplanes that brought them unload what appeared to be special warheads for the Soviet medium-range ballistic missiles which had been introduced with great urgency," he said.

The warheads could also have been used to deliver deadly nerve gas against the Israelis, whose army had crossed the Suez canal and was then within 80 kilometres of Cairo, he said.

"I accept that, I accepted at the time, that the Soviets had introduced nuclear weapons and were prepared to use them," he said.

He said that U.S. naval intelligence, which initially agreed with his assessment, reversed itself "at the top secret level" within 24 hours.

"I assumed that somebody high in the White House... determined that it was not acceptable for the

U.S. to believe that the Soviet had introduced nuclear weapons," he said.

Gen. Keegan said the Nixon administration played upon Israeli fears that the Egyptians had been given nuclear weapons to convince the Israeli cabinet to order a halt to tanks on the verge of capturing Cairo and Damascus.

The Soviet Union had also equipped special airborne units that were standing by to intervene in the war, he added.

Earlier in the fighting, according to Gen. Keegan, Soviet colonels hovered above the Golani Heights in helicopters trying to direct Syrian armoured columns as they made initial impressive gains against the Israelis.

But the Syrians were poorly trained and the attack became a mass of confusion despite the advice of the Soviet officers.

A forthcoming book, "The Threat," by "Defense Week" editor Andrew Cockburn, states, however, that failure of the Syrians to capitalise on their initial gains stemmed from a rigid command structure based on that of the Soviet army.

NEWS IN BRIEF

5 Vietnamese killed, 4 captured

BANGKOK (R) — Khmer Rouge guerrillas killed five Vietnamese soldiers and captured four in a sunset attack on two posts near the Thai border this week. Thai military sources said. They said 70 Khmer Rouge guerrillas shelled the Vietnamese with heavy mortars about 12 kilometres from the frontier in the attack on Wednesday. The Vietnamese Friday staged a counter-attack on the Kampuchean guerrillas in the same area the sources added, but had no casualty figures for the 15-minute clash.

3 African leaders urge OAU summit

KINSHASA (R) — Three African leaders say they oppose a postponement of an Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit scheduled next month in Addis Ababa. The presidents of the Congo, Burundi and Rwanda said in separate interviews to Kinshasa newspapers the meeting should go ahead without preconditions. Denis Sassou Nguesso of the Congo, Jean-Baptiste Bagaza of Burundi and Juvenal Habarimana of Rwanda, here to take part in ceremonies marking President Mobutu's elevation to the rank of marshal of Zaire, said the OAU was the only forum to discuss African problems.

U.S. alleges heavy raids in Afghanistan

WASHINGTON (R) — Ruthless Soviet bombing in Afghanistan has inflicted many hundreds and probably thousands of civilian casualties, the State Department said. In a strongly worded attack on Moscow Friday, spokesman John Hughes declared the assault to be "intolerable by any standards of civilised behaviour."

Asked about the report, Lt. Gen. Chris Coetzee said: "No I don't think so. If there was one, it would have been set off by the first blast. I'm ruling it out at present."

Roland Hepers, a correspondent for Swiss and West German newspapers, said: "A flood of glass mixed with people and blood and bone streaming out from the building."

A spokesman at the city's main hospital said 26 victims, all but one of them white, were still there out of 77 admitted Friday. Nine were in very serious condition.

Communists blamed for Pretoria blast

PRETORIA (R) — South African Prime Minister P.W. Botha said Saturday communists were responsible for a massive car bomb which killed at least 17 people and injured nearly 200 in Pretoria Friday.

Mr. Botha made the charge as police continued searching the rubble of the air force headquarters for more bodies following the worst guerrilla attack in South Africa's history.

"This confirms once again that the country is dealing with a communist inspired onslaught which is intense and in which there is no hesitation to kill innocent people," he said in a statement.

"Security forces are getting the

situation under control and no stone will be left unturned in bringing the culprits of this reprehensible crime to justice," he added.

Friday night Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange said the attack appeared to have been the work of the left-wing African National Congress (ANC), which is pledged to overthrow white minority rule.

Defence Minister Gen. Magnus Malan told reporters that South Africa would not hesitate to launch pre-emptive strikes on ANC bases in neighbouring states.

A senior police officer Saturday discounted a report by the South African press association that

there had been a second car bomb outside a nearby building housing the Directorate of Military Intelligence and navy offices.

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Kashmir quiet during Gandhi's visit

NEW DELHI (R) — Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi Saturday began an election tour of the Himalayan border state of Jammu and Kashmir, where one person has been killed and more than 100 injured in political clashes in the past two days.

The fighting in the run-up to state elections on June 5 has pitted supporters of Gandhi's Congress (I) Party against those of the National Conference Party, which

had set no time limit on finding an incinerating plant.

He acknowledged at a news conference in Paris Friday that the company had given false information to the public and authorities for too long.

They said there were factories which could incinerate it in France, West Germany, Britain and elsewhere.

But the only French plant thought capable of destroying the dioxin at Saint-Vulbas near Laon in the north has expressed reluctance because of publicity over the poison affair.

The mayors in the area have refused to accept the canisters.

Since Thursday, when the Con-

gress (I) Party headquarters in the state capital of Srinagar were burned down, at least 115 people have been injured in violence in various parts of Kashmir, the only Indian state with a Muslim majority.

The Conference Party denied a Congress accusation that it was responsible for the arson attack.

Officials said Kashmir, claimed by Pakistan since the partition of the subcontinent in 1947, was calm Saturday and police patrols had been stepped up.

PTI quoted Mrs. Gandhi as saying during a brief stopover in Srinagar that the political violence in the state was not new.

"The attacks have been going on in the past when there were no elections," she said.

Indonesian gunmen hound criminals

JAKARTA (R) — About a dozen more suspected criminals have been shot dead in Jakarta in the past 48 hours by what the local media describes as "mystery gunmen" and the unofficial executions have been condemned by a human rights lawyer.

Saturday's Jakarta newspapers said most of the recent killings in the capital occurred on Thursday night when the bodies of up to 13 young men were delivered to city morgues.

All were described in press reports as suspected or known criminals and their deaths bring the number of similar deaths here this month to about 20.

Police and military spokesmen have declined to comment on the

identity of the "mystery gunmen" but few here doubt they are members of the security forces in plain clothes.

Indonesia's leading human rights lawyer Adnan Buyung Nasution called the unofficial executions "cold-blooded murders" and added: "Even criminals are entitled to justice."

The Jakarta executions follow a spate of similar shootings in the Central Java city of Yogyakarta where, according to police figures, 16 young men have died in the past three months.

The weekly magazine Tempo Saturday quoted "sources" saying the killers were security men.

"Actually security authorities

have been trying to deal with the problem (of crime) in the usual way, but it doesn't work. Well, we have to take this action but there are no written orders on it," Tempo quoted the sources as saying.

Mr. Nasution, who heads the Indonesia Legal Aid Society (LBN), asked: "If the people take the law into their own hands it is called anarchy, what if the security authorities do it?"

The secretary of the ruling military-backed Golkar Party, Sarwono Kusumaatmadja, a Member of Parliament, said it would be dangerous if they became an accepted way of dealing with crime.

WALSALL, England (R) — A 15-year-old schoolboy played truant to study burglary. In six months he pulled off 169 robberies netting an estimated total haul of \$3,794 (\$6,070) from houses, shops, cars and a church. A juvenile court was told. The boy collected so much loot he buried some of it in his grandmother's garden. When police finally caught up with him he had forgotten the scenes of his crimes and had to be taken on a tour of this west midlands town to refresh his memory. The boy was always careful to turn up at school and be marked present before skipping out again on for burglary "studies ended."

British earl denies drug trafficking

NEW YORK (R) — Earl Jeiryn, an English nobleman whose family motto is "I Shall Never Forget," has declared that his arrest here Thursday as part of an alleged jet set drug trafficking ring was "outrageous". In a statement issued through his attorney, Alan Vogeler, the 24-year-old earl denied he was part of any conspiracy to distribute narcotics and said he would be vindicated. "He looks forward to the opportunity to prove his innocence," Mr. Vogeler said of his client.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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A BIDDING PROBLEM WITH NO SOLUTION

North-South vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH

♦ 954

♦ 10863

♦ 10654

♦ 97

WEST EAST

♦ J72 ♦ 10863

♦ 74 ♦ J852

♦ 0732 ♦ J98

♦ AKQJ5 ♦ 102

SOUTH

♦ AKQ

♦ AKQ

♦ AKQ

♦ 8643

The bidding:

South West North East

3 NT Pass Pass Pass

Opening lead: King of ♦.

The 1960s was probably the Golden Age of bridge. The Italian Blue Team was in its prime, and rising to the fore was a crop of young American experts that would soon leave its mark on world bridge. A recently published booklet, *The Bridge World: Best of the Early Sixties* (available from Bridge World Magazine, 39 West 94th St., New York, N.Y. 10025, \$4 post free) has collected some of the outstanding material of this period.

The late Albert Morehead ranked high on our list of favorite bridge journalists. He was a lexicographer as well, so when he used a particular word you knew, it wasn't by accident, but was meant to convey a subtle

point. He was also a collector of oddities, and some of this material appears in the booklet. This deal because, or in spite of, its apparent simplicity, had experts arguing about it for months. According to Morehead, it was "a problem . . . with no sup-posable answer."

South's 27 HCP and balanced distribution are a powerful argument for a three no trump opening bid, but the club suit is unstopped. But if South doesn't open three no trump, what other alternative is there?

When this deal cropped up in a duplicate game, nine of 14 pairs ended in three no trump down one. The other five managed to languish in a part score for an excellent result. With the clubs stacked against him, South couldn't make three no trump—or, indeed, any other game contract against best defense. A reasonable alternative contract is four hearts, but if the defenders lead trumps at every opportunity, that too must fail.

Those who ended in three no trump argued vehemently that the opponents would be able to cash five tricks only once in hundred hands. The conservative players crowed that it pays to be careful. The argument has been raging for more than 20 years, and there are no signs that it will ever stop. What is your opinion?

Korean Zone volatile

PANMUNJOM, Korea (R) — The chief United Nations negotiator in South Korea said Saturday that U.N. and North Korean forces had drawn so close in the Demilitarised Zone (DMZ) that the situation was becoming increasingly dangerous.

U.S. Rear-Adm. James Storms said